





## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

The Steamer *Electra*, Captain Müller, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from the Godowns.

Any Cargo impeding hot discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Honkong, Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th Inst., at 4 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 11, 1890. 1943

## Intimations.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$5,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 2,000,000  
RESERVE FUND, 1,250,000

Board of Directors:  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman,  
Hon. C. F. CHATER, Vice-Chairman,  
LEE SING ECK, Esq.,  
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.,  
J. S. MOSES, Esq.,  
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.,  
POON PONG, Esq.,  
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers:  
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE, ON LAND OR BUILDINGS, PROPERTIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

Estates managed, and all kinds of Agency and Commission Business relating to Land, &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary,  
Victoria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. 844

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers,  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1890. 1793

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

Second Call of \$15 per Share due July 17th, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the above be PAID together with INTEREST at the Rate of 12 % per Annum from the said due date, to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, the said Shares will be dealt with in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. WHEBLEY, Secretary,  
Hongkong, October 23, 1890. 1831

ROUYER, GUILLET & Co.,  
COGNAC, France.

For Ten Years  
THE LARGEST SHIPPERS  
of  
BULK  
BRANDY.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS DIRECT  
AS TO  
LONDON BRANCH,  
ROUYER, GUILLET & Co.,  
60, Mark Lane, London, E.C.  
14th August, 1890. 1443

MAC'S AINE  
SPECIAL BLEND OF  
FINEST OLD VATED  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

Of unsurpassed body and exquisite and highly refined flavour.

Price, \$10 per Case.  
Sole Agent,  
JOHN D. HUTHOLSON,  
Hongkong, October 30, 1890. 1875

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the PROPORTION of PROFIT for that year to be paid as BONUS to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th Instant, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary,  
Hongkong, November 1, 1890. 1878

## Intimations.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, HONGKONG.

Captain SAMUEL ASHTON—President.  
SPECIAL NOTICE!

MEETINGS of this Association will be held at the MARINE HOTEL, PRAYA West, EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8.30 p.m.

CHESNEY DUNCAN, Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong, August 16, 1890. 1460

## THE HOTEL MARINA.

THIS STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, now moored in the Harbour of Victoria, offers GUARANTEED exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing Breezes; the avoidance of street noises and unwholesome odours, &c.

Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlor, Billiard and Reading Rooms, Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bath-rooms and Verandah to each. The TABLE D'HOTE is unexcelled.

The HOTEL LAUNCH runs regularly to and from Pedder's Wharf and the Hotel, Free of Charge—for Time Table see Bills.

Hongkong, July 23, 1890. 1307

## To Let.

TO BE LET.

THREE HOUSES at Wild Dull Building, Wanchai Road.  
A BUNGLOW and HOUSE on the Upper Richmond Road.  
No. 1 RICHMOND TERRACE, Six Dwelling Rooms, English Kitchen, Fowl House, Conservatory, and well shaded Tennis Lawn.

Apply to  
HENRY HUMPHREYS.

TO BE LET ON SOLD,  
On favourable terms, with Immediate Possession.

EIGHT HOUSES at 'MOUNTAIN VIEW,' Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap. If sold part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.

Apply to  
JOHN A. JUPP.

33, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, October 4, 1890. 1591

TO LET.  
(With Immediate Possession.)

BLUE BUILDINGS.  
FIRST FLOOR of No. 1.  
GROUND FLOOR of No. 2.  
FIRST FLOOR of No. 3.

Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, October 28, 1890. 1866

TO LET.  
1ST FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 15, PRAYA CENTRAL.

2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to  
LAI HING & Co.,  
No. 163, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, March 21, 1890. 529

TO LET.  
NOS. 7, 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.  
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.  
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in CONNAUGHT HOUSE, Queen's Road Central.

OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS.  
TUSKILL & MAGUIRE, Esq.,  
No. 3, GOSWELL Hill, The Peak—FURNISHED.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 10, 1890. 93

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

TO LET.  
THAT Suite of OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR of the Company's Premises in ICE HOUSE LANE, at present occupied by Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., with entrance from Queen's Road. Possession from 1st March next.

Also,  
ONE GODOWN on the GROUND FLOOR, which can be let in connection with the above Office, or separately as desired.

For Full Particulars, apply to the MANAGER at the Depot, or to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 27, 1890. 167

TO LET.  
Immediate Possession.

OFFICES at No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL (above Messrs. DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.'s Premises).

Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, October 23, 1890. 1678

TO-day's Advertisements.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH, HOBOKA, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer *Melpomene*, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as THE HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWN CO., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From Trieste, ex s.s. *Maria Teresa* and *Imperator*, transhipped at BOMBAY.  
From Peking, ex s.s. *Zebrak*, transhipped at BOMBAY.  
From Calcutta, ex s.s. *Cuckoo*, transhipped at COLOMBO.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon, on the 22nd Inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd Instant will be subject to rent. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 15, 1890. 1931

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRACIE PLAISTED'S 'MY SWEETHEART' COMPANY.

MONDAY, 17th November, 1890.  
OPENING OF THE CONCERT OPERA,  
'GIROFLE-GIROFLA.'

THURSDAY, November 20th, 1890.  
BENEFIT FOR THE  
MISS GRACIE PLAISTED,  
WHEN THE  
'BOHEMIAN GIRL'  
will be presented, assisted by  
LEADING ARTISTS OF HONGKONG.

Box Plan at Messrs KELLY & WALSH'S.  
CHAS. HARDING,  
Manager.

Hongkong, November 15, 1890. 1963

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF HONGKONG.

Suit No. 4 of 1890.  
DIEGO TORRES and OTHERS, Plaintiffs,  
against  
THE PERUVIAN SHIP  
SARA MERCEDES.

ACTION FOR WAGES.  
FOR SALE—THE PERUVIAN SHIP  
SARA MERCEDES.  
Late *Madye Wildfire*.  
As she now lies off Yau-ma-tei in the Harbour of Hongkong.

245 Tons Register.  
Built of Wood in 1868, and Sheathed with Yellow Metal.

Dimensions:  
127 feet Long,  
20 feet Beam,  
12 feet Depth of hold,  
together with CHAINS, ROPE, BOATS, and all other TACKLE, APPAREL and FURNITURE now on Board.

Sealed Tenders marked 'Tender for Ship' will be received by the Undersigned, until Noon, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 22nd November, 1890.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on acceptance of Tender and the Ship with all faults and errors of description to be at Purchaser's risk from that time.

For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs DENNIS & MOSSOR, Solicitors, Nos. 49 & 51, Queen's Road Central.

F. A. HAZELAND,  
Master of the Vice Admiralty Court of Hongkong.

Hongkong, November 15, 1890. 1960

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.  
The Co.'s Steamer  
Haitan,  
Captain ASHTON, will be  
despatched for the above  
Port on TUESDAY, the 18th Instant, at  
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, November 15, 1890. 1967

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.  
The Steamer  
Tadokoro,  
Captain DAVIES, will be  
despatched as above on  
or about the 22nd Instant.

This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 15, 1890. 1958

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The Co.'s Steamer  
Taiyuan,  
R. NELSON, Commander,  
will be despatched as  
above on TUESDAY, the 26th Instant.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the Engines. Second-class Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 15, 1890. 1956

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL.

FOR Phthisis, Colds, Coughs, Scrofula, Diseases of Children, and General Debility. This Emulsion is prepared on a large scale by means of the most improved machinery and with the purest ingredients. It is guaranteed to contain 60 per cent. of the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

It is sweet and pleasant to the palate, and easily borne by the most delicate stomach, and is equal to every other cod liver preparation sold, and at about half the price.

12-oz. Bottles, \$1.00.  
Per dozen, \$10.00.

DAKIN'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

This is the same Emulsion with the addition of the Hypophosphites.

12-oz. Bottles, \$1.00.  
Per dozen, \$10.00.

TELEPHONE NO. 60.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1924

## HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LD.

(LATE THE HALL &amp; HOETZ CO-OPERATIVE COX., LTD.)

FOR EVENING PARTIES.

RECEPTIONS.

DINNERS.

BALLS, &amp;c.

COSTUMES.

FRANKS, SHOES.

GLOVES, FLOWERS.

SILK HOSIERY, &amp;c.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LD.

37 &amp; 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1949

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.  
The Steamer  
Japan,  
Capt. T. S. GARDNER, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 15, 1890. 1962

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer *Japan* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Sealed Tenders marked 'Tender for Ship' will be received by the Undersigned, until Noon, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 22nd November, 1890.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on acceptance of Tender and the Ship with all faults and errors of description to be at Purchaser's risk from that time.

For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs DENNIS & MOSSOR, Solicitors, Nos. 49 & 51, Queen's Road Central.

F. A. HAZELAND,  
Master of the Vice Admiralty Court of Hongkong.

Hongkong, November 15, 1890. 1960

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Hongkong, November 15, 1890. 1958

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TELEPHONE NO. 60.

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1924

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Ports.  
11 a.m.—*Melampus* leaves for London.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.  
Auctions.

2 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Ware, &c., at Mr J. M. Armstrong's.

Meeting.  
9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

Amusements.  
9 p.m.—Performance at the City Hall.

Miscellaneous.  
Goods per *Electra* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.  
Tuesday, November 18.—  
Transfer Books of The Laming Planting Co., Ltd., closed from this date to the 26th Instant, inclusive.

3.30 p.m.—Meeting of British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association at the Marine Hotel, Praya West.

Thursday, November 20.—  
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of The China-Borneo Co., Ltd., at the H.K. Hotel.

Noon.—Auction of Kerosine Oil at the Godowns of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Vaneval.

Tuesday, November 25.—  
Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Laming Planting Co., Ltd., at the General Managers' Offices.

Wednesday, November 26.—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Ground, &c., at Yowmat.

BY APPOINTMENT.  
A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
AERATED WATERS.

OUR New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Siam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are used in the



Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. inform us that the steamer *Radcliffe* left Singapore yesterday afternoon, the 14th instant, and is due here about the 20th instant.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission Steam Launch *Daylight* will call alongside vessels hoisting Code Pennant C between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service. Returning about 12.30.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of 10th inst. says:—The damage to the steamer *Toscan* in her recent collision with the *Yonghe* has been so far repaired that she is able to proceed on her voyage to Swatow and probably has left Nanchang by this.

The *Batavia Nieuwblad* says that the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company intends to run its ten remaining steamers in competition with those of the Packet Navigation Co. on the Java Coast. At present, large quantities of produce have long to await shipment there. The state of things invites competition which the mercantile public there will heartily welcome.

It would be a very good thing for the steamer navigating the Yangtze if the naval authorities would send a gunboat up to make a survey at Dore Point, about 60 miles below Kiating. There are only four fathoms of water in the channel now, and the river has been so low that it is probable that there is a deeper channel and a gunboat would probably find it, while there is plenty of sport there for the officers in the intervals of surveying.—*N. O. Daily News*.

At a meeting of creditors of the estate of S. Kripe, held at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate-General on Monday last, it was stated that the debtors' books had arrived in Shanghai from Spain, but they were kept in such an irregular manner as to be unintelligible except in the light of explanations by the debtor himself, who is at present in the hospital. A committee was appointed by the meeting, and the appointment of Mr. H. Kniffier as liquidator was confirmed.

A TELEGRAM was received in Shanghai on Tuesday by the China Merchants' S. N. Coy. from Ohefo, stating that Capt. Clifford of the s.s. *Kungfai* had been killed by some accident in consequence of which no news had been given, and that he was buried in Ohefo cemetery yesterday, after an inquiry had been held by the Consul. The deceased, who was a Norwegian, had been in command of the *Kungfai* for about two years or so, and was very much respected by his employers. He was unmarried and about 45 years of age.

The settlement of too many Chinese in the interior of Java does not find favour with the Government, which lays restrictions on their inflow. The *Surabaya Courant*, in dealing with this subject, says that Chinese introduce the consumption of opium wherever they gain a foothold inland, to the impoverishment of the poorer classes. Chinese money-lending also works untold mischief among the poor, who have to pay such high interest in consequence of which misery befalls almost all of them when they take to borrowing. The result is growing insecurity and crime among this class of people.

The *Straits Times* of 6th inst. says:—With reference to the challenge thrown out to Hongkong to a four-armed race, to take place during the visit of the intercolonial cricket and tennis teams towards the latter part of December, a letter was received yesterday from the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Recreation Club, which stated that Hongkong could not at present get together the crew they wished to send down, and although the matter was practically unsettled, yet they held every hope of sending down a four in December. Nothing was mentioned about the sculling challenge, and therefore it may be inferred that Hongkong will send down a sculler, if they can manage a four. With regard to Colombo, up to the present nothing fresh is known.

The arrival of the steamer *Glengarry* to Celebes in search of gold has led to important political results. Great Britain and an Arab voyager in her for the purpose of securing mining concessions from certain chiefs in Tomini Bay, who owe allegiance to the Netherlands India Government. Afterwards, one of these Britons left for Australia with specimens of gold ore from Celebes, with the intention of starting a company to work the gold deposits in the Bay. The Resident of Manado then interfered, and prevailed upon the foreigners to apply to the Governor General of Netherlands India for his sanction to the concessions, one of them being in the name of the Arab, Sheikh Ali bin Achmad-Banir, with the son of the Rajah of Signi, for the cultivation of land on Celebes. The Resident advised against the confirmation of this concession on the ground that the Netherlands India Government has no direct controlling powers in the territories of these chiefs, and hence that it would be inexpedient to allow foreigners to settle there. The Government took the matter, and refused to sanction the concession. The Governor of Celebes has in consequence been charged to make treaties with the chiefs near Tomini Bay, and bring them under the thumb of Government.

In consequence of the scarcity of rice in East Java, heavy importations of this grain have taken place at Surabaya, and, by last advice, about 300,000 piculs of the article were in store, there with several shiploads more on the way. Such large quantities have arrived, that the rice room is now fully secured with great difficulty, and at a large outlay of money. Store rent has in consequence risen in some cases from 175 to 250 guilders a month. The market is said to be glutted, yet several syndicates have refused fair offers and mean to keep their stocks in hopes of increasing dearth in the interior. Many Chinese speculators there who had been hoarding grain have met with disappointment owing to the glut. The calculations based on short stocks of food in the interior have proved misleading, owing to a plentiful crop of tapioca making up for the poor one of grain. The price of rice has fallen at Surabaya, but the rates demanded remain so high that stocks move off with difficulty to the detriment of the grain in store. At that port, the other day, a cargo of condensed milk arrived in the *Prins Alexander* in a damaged condition, owing to the article being stored too near the engine room. Most of the milk presented a half-boiled appearance, and the importers intend to claim damages in consequence from the insurance companies concerned. Should it be seen in a lawsuit, the Court will have a difficult question to deal with.

The Governor of Formosa's troubles are not yet over. We hear that he has been ordered to Peking for audience. Poor Liu is certainly not to be envied of the honour.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

The *Glengarry* was still on shore on the 14th inst. At four o'clock a line cut over the bow to keep her from getting farther on the shore, and an anchor was out astern to bear her off when the tide rose. Later on in the day, she came off and proceeded up river.—*N. O. Daily News*.

In Aceh, the enemy kept on a heavy fire on the detached forts from vantage points in the neighbouring villages, and invariably returning thither as mischievous as ever after having been driven off by shell fire. They approach the forts through trenches, and display marvellous activity in these harassing tactics.

An English mining engineer named J. W. James has undertaken coal prospecting at Tanisari in Java, and has sunk shafts and run galleries for the purpose. So far the coal found has proved to be of first class quality, the coal being a clear jet black, and from the tilted position of the seams in the parent sandstone—they (the seams) have been subject to a very high pressure.

Dr. Fiebig, a Government Medical Officer in Java, has brought out a work on Beri Beri based on extensive research in which he comes to the conclusion that the disease passing by that name is very common among the native populations of the Indian Archipelago, and is not limited to soldiers, sailors, and prisoners who are said to be predisposed to it from leading compulsorily a confined kind of life.

Very popular in the 'prohibition' towns of America, is the article known as the Kokak camera, which holds a quart. When a man armed with one of these instruments, asks a friend if he would like to be taken, he never receives (as we read) a negative. He simply presses a button, and the friend does the rest. An ingenious people, the Americans.

#### THE JUBILEE OF THE COLONY.

A public meeting, convened by Hon. H. E. Woodhouse, Police Magistrate, on the requisition of Hon. C. P. Chatter and Mr. Thomas Jackson, was held at the City Hall to-day for the purpose of appointing a committee to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Jubilee of the Colony. There was a large and representative gathering.

On the motion of Mr. J. J. Francis, C. C., Sir James Russell, Chief Justice, took the chair. The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I feel highly honoured in being asked to preside at this meeting, which has been convened, as you are aware, for the purpose of taking into consideration whether there should be any celebration of the Colony's Jubilee. Notices have appeared in the papers convening the meeting, and I understand that the first thing to be done is to nominate a committee who will take into consideration what form the celebration—if you agree that there should be some celebration—ought to take. I understand that Mr. Woodhouse has preliminary to act, at all events in the preliminary stages, as Hon. Secretary. (Applause.)

I would suggest that any gentleman who has any communications or any suggestions as to the form which the celebration should take should communicate their ideas to the Hon. Secretary. A date is mentioned up to which communications should be lodged—all communications should be lodged with the Secretary before the end of this month, so that as soon as possible after the 1st of January next a meeting of subscribers may be called before which the committee's decision will be laid for approval. Of course there must be some subscriptions whatever form the celebration may take. At all events it will be for the committee you nominate to lay before a public meeting what they think should be the form of the celebration. If any gentleman is prepared to nominate a committee now, that will be the order of business.

Mr. T. Jackson—I think it is generally considered desirable to celebrate the Jubilee of the colony. It is a colony which has made a great name for itself all over the world, and although we occasionally lit up days yet in store for us (Applause.) I would deprecate the spending of money on illuminations or anything of that kind (Hear, hear) and applause.—I would much prefer that the Jubilee memorial should take a more lasting and useful form. I beg to propose the appointment of the following committee:—Sir James Russell (chairman) Hon. S. Brown, Hon. W. M. Deane, Hon. Ho Kai, Hon. J. J. Francis, Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Hon. P. R. Rye, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. H. E. Woodhouse, C.M.G.; Messrs. R. B. Bell, G. de Champeaux, H. Crawford, T. E. Davies, V. Deacon, P. Dhall, J. J. Ede, M. D. Ezekiel, W. H. Forbes, J. J. Francis, C. C., G. G. Gillet, J. Gifford, C. D. Herman, H. D. Humphreys, H. Holliday, H. Hopson, J. D. Humphreys, T. Jackson, L. Shing, Lo Hock Fing, E. Mackintosh, H. N. Mehta, S. O. Michaelson, H. N. Mody, L. Poeschner, Poon Pong, W. H. Ray, Capt. Ramsey, D. R. Samsom, G. Sharp, J. Y. V. Verdon, G. Weller, Wei Yai, Wong Shing, Hon. H. E. Woodhouse, Hon. Secretary; Hon. C. P. Chatter, Hon. Treasurer. (Applause.) This is a very large committee, and some may think it unwieldy, but we all know the difficulty there is in getting people together. However, I think this will be a strong working committee and that they will consider this question to a degree worthy of the occasion. (Applause.)

The Chairman—I should think the committee, although it is a very comprehensive one, ought to have power to add to its number, lest some names may have been left out which might be wished to add afterwards. The motion, with the amendment suggested by the Chairman, was put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

The Chairman—I think there is nothing further to do than to adjourn this meeting sine die. It will facilitate matters very much if those people who have suggestions to make would consider the occasion (Applause) before they make them, and send them in on an early date to the Hon. Secretary.

The meeting then terminated.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.—That our Governor and Lady Des Voeux will be here in time to see their Christmas dinner in the Colony.

That while wishing His Excellency well in every sense, it must be admitted that one can never tell what particular view he may take of any subject, or how long he may hold it.

That there is 'little fault' to find with his 'locom tenens,' who has striven hard to do his best and has shown himself very anxious to satisfy the wishes of the public.

That his weakest point has been his inexperience of the Colony—an unavoidable weakness—and of the way in which wire-pulling goes on here.

That the Acting Colonial Secretary has theretofore had a good deal to say.

That Mr. Deane is an official of the old school who has done us good service in his time, but he lacks vivacity and is too anxiously bent on 'booring' his antagonist.

That this sort of combativeness was all very well in the Sanitary Board, but something else is required in the Legislative Council.

That there has been enough of talk now about the Estimates and the manner of considering them, and it is time to settle down to work.

That I am confident the unofficial members will prepare a very valuable report, on which there will doubtless be an interesting public discussion when the Council goes into committee.

That the leader-writer in your morning contemporary, whoever he is, has fairly lost his head, and the unofficial members must have laughed at his ravings this morning.

That there is every chance of there being a more thorough discussion of the estimates this year than there has ever yet been.

That the unofficial members know how many times two make four, and their desire for a special committee is based on reason, not on a love of secrecy.

That a special committee need not be a hole-and-corner, secret, private sitting, with the doors closed and the venetians fastened.

That I hope by next year this so-called special committee will be the regular Finance Committee, about the publicity of whose proceedings there need be no doubt.

That the discussion, if it has not had any other good effect, brought out an emphatic declaration on the part of the Acting Governor in favour of publicity such as we have not been accustomed to hear from the official side, and it will be well to take note of it.

That it might not be a bad thing if the unofficials courted defeat oftener than they do, in order to emphasize the small medium of popular representation we possess.

That, nevertheless, one may sympathize with them if they have an objection to frequent pulverisation.

That Master Tammas, the new member, is undoubtedly bearing his part bravely and well.

That the search for knowledge has never been so active.

That I have no doubt when the Council goes into committee on the Estimates, Mr. Chatter will give the needed explanation about the lowering of Queen's Road.

That it is a matter which needs a good deal of looking into before any decision is arrived at.

That I am glad to see road-making at 'Kowloon' progressing.

That Tsai-tai-tei and Hongkong are at last to be connected by a good road, the construction of which has in begun at the Dock end of the line.

That for this boon the Kowloonites are, I believe, indebted in some measure to the advocacy of a certain medical gentleman who, while on an errand of mercy, in the Peninsula, nearly sank in the mud.

That good roads are of the first essentials of civilization and that in Hongkong we are far behind in this matter.

That what the Surveyor General does with the large sum yearly voted for roads passes my comprehension.

That outside Victoria there is scarcely a road on which a vehicle can run.

That some day there may arise a Governor who will understand that more may be done to facilitate the spread of the population and provide recreation by constructing a good road round the island than by the many fanciful schemes now in favour.

That there comes to the Panjion Company from all sides the advice to adopt a Micawber policy.

That something did finally turn up for Micawber and may also for the Panjioners.

That gold is being found at several points quite close to the concession and may be found on it some day.

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## WHISKY WHICH IS NOT WHISKY.

REVELATIONS BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

'Whisky,' according to the United States Pharmacopoeia, is spirit obtained from fermented grain by distillation, and containing from 48 to 50 per cent by volume of alcohol. It should be free from disagreeable odour, and not less than two years old. This is about the only definition of this familiar beverage which exists, and it may be considered pretty accurately to describe the better class of spirits. But what about the mixture ordinarily retailed in 'two' and 'three' in the various spirit-shops and public-houses of the country? This, if we may credit the evidence recently given before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, is, for the most part, nothing more or less than plain spirit, obtained from a little of the 'pot still' spirit, obtained from malt. The Committee in question was appointed on the 7th July last to consider whether, on grounds of public health, it is desirable that certain classes of spirits, British and foreign, should be kept in bond for a definite period before they are allowed to be put into consumption, and to inquire into the system of blending British and foreign spirits in or out of bond, and into the propriety of applying the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and the Merchandise Marks Act to the case of British and foreign spirits, and mixtures of British and foreign spirits, and also into the sale of other intoxicants. The following informal summary of this Report preserves most of the points of interest:—

## HOW BRITISH SPIRITS ARE MADE.

There are three kinds of spirits manufactured in this country, which are called after the stills in which they are made. There is, first of all, 'pot still' spirit, which is invariably made from malt or from a mixture of malt and grain. Genuine Scotch or Irish whisky is 'pot still' spirit, which has been allowed to mellow. Next, there is what is known as patent still spirit. The patent still is a perfect piece of apparatus that it will extract spirit from almost any substance which contains sugar—from molasses, rice, and potatoes, for example. The distillate when purified is a simple plain spirit—in other words, a mixture of alcohol and water. This spirit, when passed through the rectifier's still, becomes 'rectified spirit'—the third kind of spirit manufactured in this country. It contains very largely of pure alcohol, and is used for the making of perfumes, gins, liqueurs, and British brandy. The quantity of spirits manufactured in the United Kingdom during the year ending 31st March, 1889 amounts to no less than forty-one million gallons. Of this sixteen million gallons were made in pot stills and twenty-five million in patent stills. Something like a million quarters of malt and unmalted grain respectively are used in the course of a year; together with varying quantities of sugar, molasses, rice, and jawara. In a hundred distilleries malt alone is used; forty-two use malt and mixed grain; five use sugar and molasses; while four use sugar, molasses, and rice. It would seem that the larger proportion of British-made

spirit comes from malt and grain; though, in the result, patent still spirit preponderates.

## HOW BRITISH SPIRITS ARE DRESSED OR.

The forty-one million gallons of spirit made in the United Kingdom last year was for the most part used in this country. Nearly three-fourths of it (namely, 28,000,000 gallons) were drunk as a beverage; six million gallons went into bond; a million and half were used for purposes of methylation; two millions and a half are accounted for by natural waste, mainly from evaporation; while something like three million gallons were exported. It will be observed that while only sixteen million gallons of pot still spirit (that is, genuine whisky) were made, the consumption of spirits during the year amounted to twenty-eight millions. It may be taken for granted that at least six million gallons of patent still spirit—a mixture of plain alcohol and water—were either blended with pot still spirit and sold as whisky, or were sold in the original state as such. Another six million gallons were sent to the rectifiers and after further distillation were used in gin and British brandy. Thus is the total consumption—28,000,000 gallons—a lot up.

## WHISKY WHICH IS NOT WHISKY.

It is clear, therefore, that much of the liquid sold as whisky has practically no claim to the title. Such liquid is unwhisky and deficient in molasses, and so far from being obtained from unfermented grain, it may be—and often is—prepared

from molasses. It is clear that one-third at least of the total quantity of whisky sold in this country is not whisky. How far the ordinary whisky of the public-houses conforms to the definition of the United States Pharmacopoeia may be seen in the following extract from the evidence of Dr. Bell:—

Have you made any attempt to obtain public-house spirits from fair and other places where people congregate together? We have not obtained any fair spirits or, in fact, because we did not know where to send for them; but we obtained samples from various towns from the lowest part of those towns, where the lowest class of the working people would obtain their supplies.

From England, Ireland, and Scotland. From England, Ireland, and Scotland. Altogether we obtained fifty-one samples, and we subjected them to the usual qualitative test, and the results, so far as the purity of the spirit was concerned, were very satisfactory.

Did you drink any of it?—I tested it. From our examination of the samples we came to the conclusion that of the fifty-one, six consisted of pot still spirit only; thirty-eight mostly patent, and seven a mixture of nearly equal proportions of pot and patent still spirit. The strengths were very various, but with two exceptions the great bulk of the samples lay between 15 and 20 under proof.

Were you surprised to find that the spirits sold in low public-houses were so pure?—I was not aware that highly rectified spirit was so generally used for whisky. But you are quite certain of it now?—

Certain. I think one of the most important features of the results of the examination of these samples is that it affords evidence that an economic process is going on, by which patent still spirit is gradually replacing the pot still spirit.

The word 'pure,' it must be remembered, is used in its scientific sense. Absolute alcohol is perfectly pure from the point of view of the chemist; but it by no means follows that absolute alcohol would, as a beverage, make a wholesome substitute for a two-year old Scotch whisky.

## THIS MAN WAS FRIGHTENED.

And on reading the facts it will appear that he had reason to be. The man referred to was Edward Perrin, a guard on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. In September, 1887, he met with an accident, which gave a temporary shock to his system. Not long afterwards he began to feel a pain in the chest, and have difficulty in breathing, and threw up a great deal of mucus (phlegm). He at once concluded he had some serious ailment of the lungs, and sought medical advice. The doctor said it was so, and added that there was no cure for it, and that he could do no more than give him something to ease the pain and the cough. Then the doctor gave Mr. Perrin a certificate stating that he was suffering from 'Catarrh of the Lungs,' which is the professional term for that dreadful malady, Consumption. Further symptoms soon appeared which seemed to confirm this alarming opinion. The poor fellow expected great pain in eating and a tightness

across the chest, which felt, he said, 'as if some strong man was gripping him around the body under the arms.'

The rest of Mr. Perrin's narrative is best told in his own words. He says: 'I soon commenced to have a brackish taste in the mouth as if I had been sucking copper. Then came cold, chills and sweats at night, to such an extent that I could not sleep more than I had done. These terrible symptoms so scared me that I went and consulted the late Dr. Deane Fox, who was at that time Consulting Physician to the Railway Company and to the Infirmary. He examined me carefully, and certified as follows:—

'In the case of Guard Perrin. This man is evidently frightened. He is suffering from Phthisis and Dyspepsia. Cold liver oil and iron are indicated.'

'This fully bore out what the other doctor had said, so I now looked upon myself as done for. I took everything I could hear told of. I have drunk gallons of cod liver oil and sherry, and have had many quarts of camphorated oil rubbed on my chest, until my wife was sick of rubbing. I was also poulticed continually, but in spite of all this terrible dosing and medicating I got gradually worse. In half-a-dozen words my condition was this: I believed myself to be fast going to the grave with consumption; my friends said so, the doctors said so, and it looked like it if anything ever did. It is understood that consumption is sure death, and I made up my mind for the worst. I had been off my work from 1887 to 1888. I was ashamed to be away so much, as I was obliged to draw funds from the Club all the time to help support my family.

'While I was thus doing nothing but waiting to die, crawling about feebly like a man who has virtually done with this world, I happened one day to meet Inspector Rippon, Ardwick Station, one of the Traffic Inspectors of our line. He asked me how I looked, but said, "Perrin, I don't know as anything will help you; but, if anything will it is Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I remember that this idea amused me, miserably broken and ill as I was. Help me! Could it cure consumption? Not likely. Impossible! Still I would make me worse, and I got a bottle and began to take it. I could scarcely credit my own feelings, but as sure as truth is truth, before I had used up that bottle of medicine, I found relief. Now comes what you may find it hard to believe—I took but two more bottles and went back to work, and have been sound and healthy ever since. I told the doctor about it, and although he saw I was well, he seemed displeased. "You say Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cured you?" he said. "Nonsense. It is only a quack medicine; it is nothing but stuff and rubbish." Well, all right, I said to myself, it may be stuff and rubbish, but it has made a man of me after that very long illness, and said no earthly power could keep me out of it. That was enough for me, and will be enough for thousands of others in this country.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ADAM W. SEIS, American barque, Capt. A. D. Field—Order.

DOONATH, British barque, Capt. A. Croal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

SEA WIND, American ship, Capt. Chas. H. Libbets—Adamson, Bell & Co.

## Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,

Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND

METEOROLOGICAL

INSTRUMENTS.

YOUNG & CO. CHARTERS.

BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

REPAIRS OF ALL INSTRUMENTS.

ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English Silver & Electro-Plated Ware.

Christie & Co.'s Electro-Plated Ware.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY

in great variety.

DIAMONDS

AND

DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest London

Purchase, at very moderate prices. 749

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon

their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of

the Company's FOREMEN should be at

hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the

Head Office, No. 14, Cross Street, will

receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found

necessary, Communication with the Under-

signed is requested, when immediate steps

will be taken to rectify the cause of dis-

satisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1485

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-

WAYS COMPANY, Ltd.

(To take effect from 15th October.)

WINTER TIME TABLE.

8 a.m. to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

12 (noon) to 1 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

1 p.m. to 2 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

2 p.m. to 3 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 p.m. to 4 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

4 p.m. to 5 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

5 p.m. to 6 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

6 p.m. to 7 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

7 p.m. to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

8 p.m. to 9 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

9 p.m. to 10 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

10 p.m. to 11 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

11 p.m. to 12 (midnight) every quarter of an hour.

12 (midnight) to 1 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

1 a.m. to 2 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

2 a.m. to 3 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 a.m. to 4 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

4 a.m. to 5 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

5 a.m. to 6 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

6 a.m. to 7 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

7 a.m. to 8 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

8 a.m. to 9 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

9 a.m. to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

10 a.m. to 11 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

11 a.m. to 12 (noon) every quarter of an hour.

12 (noon) to 1 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

1 p.m. to 2 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

2 p.m. to 3 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 p.m. to 4 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

4 p.m. to 5 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

5 p.m. to 6 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

6 p.m. to 7 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

7 p.m. to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

8 p.m. to 9 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

9 p.m. to 10 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

10 p.m. to 11 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

11 p.m. to 12 (midnight) every quarter of an hour.

12 (midnight) to 1 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

1 a.m. to 2 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

2 a.m. to 3 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 a.m. to 4 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

4 a.m. to 5 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

5 a.m. to 6 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

6 a.m. to 7 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

7 a.m. to 8 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

8 a.m. to 9 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

9 a.m. to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

10 a.m. to 11 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

11 a.m. to 12 (noon) every quarter of an hour.

12 (noon) to 1 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

1 p.m. to 2 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

2 p.m. to 3 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 p.m. to 4 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

4 p.m. to 5 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

5 p.m. to 6 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

6 p.m. to 7 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

7 p.m. to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

8 p.m. to 9 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

9 p.m. to 10 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

10 p.m. to 11 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

11 p.m. to 12 (midnight) every quarter of an hour.

12 (midnight) to 1 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

1 a.m. to 2 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

2 a.m. to 3 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 a.m. to 4 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

4 a.m. to 5 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

5 a.m. to 6 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

6 a.m. to 7 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

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8 a.m. to 9 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

9 a.m. to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

10 a.m. to 11 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

11 a.m. to 12 (noon) every quarter of an hour.

12 (noon) to 1 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

1 p.m. to 2 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

2 p.m. to 3 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 p.m. to 4 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

4 p.m. to 5 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

5 p.m. to 6 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

6 p.m. to 7 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

7 p.m. to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

8 p.m. to 9 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

9 p.m. to 10 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

10 p.m. to 11 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

11 p.m. to 12 (midnight) every quarter of an hour.

12 (midnight) to 1 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

1 a.m. to 2 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

2 a.m. to 3 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 a.m. to 4 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

4 a.m. to 5 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

5 a.m. to 6 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

6 a.m. to 7 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

7 a.m. to 8 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

8 a.m. to 9 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

9 a.m. to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

10 a.m. to 11 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

11 a.m. to 12 (noon) every quarter of an hour.

12 (noon) to 1 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

1 p.m. to 2 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

2 p.m. to 3 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 p.m. to 4 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

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7 p.m. to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

8 p.m. to 9 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

9 p.m. to 10 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

10 p.m. to 11 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

11 p.m. to 12 (midnight) every quarter of an hour.

12 (midnight) to 1 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

1 a.m. to 2 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

2 a.m. to 3 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 a.m. to 4 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

4 a.m. to 5 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

5 a.m. to 6 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

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8 a.m. to 9 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

9 a.m. to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

10 a.m. to 11 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

11 a.m. to 12 (noon) every quarter of an hour.

12 (noon) to 1 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

1 p.m. to 2 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

2 p.m. to 3 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

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4 p.m. to 5 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

5 p.m. to 6 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

6 p.m. to 7 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

7 p.m. to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

8 p.m. to 9 p.m. every